FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DJIBOUTI

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST DOMESTIC INTERFERENCE

LD161420Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] The president of Djibouti, Hassan Gouled Aptidon, stopped over at Jidda airport together with members of his delegation at noon today en route home from Bahrain. President Gouled said that his country adheres to a policy of nonalinement and positive neutrality in its relations with world countries in accordance with the UN Charter and and the Arab League Charter.

Before leaving Manama, Bahrain, he said that Djibouti will not permit any country to interfere in its domestic affairs. He warned the big powers against interfering in the conflict in East Africa, which he said would constitute a major threat to the area and world peace.

ETHIOPIA

PRESS CONDEMNS CARTER'S STATEMENT ON CONFLICT

LD171152Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 17 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Editorial review]

[Text] Both dailies, ADDIS ZEMEN and the ETHIOPIAN HERALD, editorially comment on the recent statement by President Carter of the United States on Somalia's war of aggression against Ethiopia.

The papers state editorially that the reactionary Mogadiscio ruling clique is still continuing its unwarranted war of aggression against the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. Since the Mogadiscio regime launched its naked war of invasion last July, Siad Barre and his ministers have been persistently touring Arab and Western capitals to seek arms and ammunition. Some of Barre's friends have not only filled his arsenals with weapons and his banks with hard cash, but have also pledged to put their armed forces at his disposal for his reactionary war. Far from being daunted at his colossal imperialist and reactionary support, the heroic masses of Ethiopia are engaged in the decisive struggle to repulse the aggression. These facts of the war of aggression being waged by the renegade Siad Barre have been exposed to world public opinion.

The recent statement by President Carter of the United States concerning this war of aggression is a deliberate distortion to create a pretext for imperialism to forge its usual alliance with forces of reaction. His suggestion that the renegade Mogadiscio regime should call for negotiations and his reported concern for the loss of life are merely hypocritical. To suggest that negotiations should be held while the troops of the reactionary Siad Barre clique remain in Ethiopian territory is tantamount to telling Ethiopia to recognize the consequences of Mogadiscio's aggression.

The Siad Barre ruling clique has been claiming for some time that the fighting in eastern Ethiopia is being waged by the phantom Western Somalia Liberation Front, and this baseless statement has been echoed by the imperialist mass media. And now, according to the strange picture in the saga of life evoked by Siad Barre and his henchmen, the aggressor is the fictitious Western Somalia Liberation Front and the negotiator is the reactionary Mogadiscio regime. What an absurdity. Mr Carter and his associates have the freedom to have all the entertainment they can draw from this tasteless joke, but to present this joke as a solution to the current problem in the Horn of Africa is not only ridiculous but also an affront to world public opinion.

Carter's so-called concern for the loss of life is even more astonishing. The world has not yet forgotten the massacre of thousands of people in Vietnam, Cambodia and Korea by the U.S. armed forces in alliance with reactionary regimes. The world's leading imperialist power is today voicing its concern for loss of life in an apparent effort to confuse the real character of Mogadiscio's war against Ethiopia. Were the Vietnamese and Cambodians who were destroyed by U.S. poisonous gas not human beings?

Carter's intentions are clear: He is searching for a means to support the reactionary Mogadiscio regime to intensify its war of aggresion against Ethiopia on whose encouragement it was launched last July. [as heard] No sooner had President Carter made his statement than the British Government declared its loyalty to the enunciations of the White House. This, right or wrong, but the (?United States) attitude of Britain is nothing more than the customary conspiracy of imperialist forces against revolution. [as heard]

Two despotic rulers, the shah of Iran and the king of Saudi Arabia, have also expressed their preparedness to stand behind the Siad Barre regime. The despots, whose countries are quoted as examples where the greatest imbalance between affluence and destitution occur, have a lot to do at home instead of being in a state of readiness for unwarranted intervention in African affairs.

Concluding, the papers say: Despite all these reactionary conspiracies, Ethiopia will continue intensifying its struggle to rebuff the agression. As for negotiations with the Mogadiscio regime, they can only be considered after the immediate, repeat immediate, withdrawal of all the troops of the Siad Barre clique from Ethiopian territory. Anything short of this immediate withdrawal is completely unacceptable to Ethiopia, and Ethiopia will continue to exercise its legitimate right of self-defense in order to obliterate all the consequences of agression. To do so, for Ethiopia, is both its right and its obligation; for whatever measures Ethiopia undertakes to defend itself from imperialist-inspired reactionary agression are just and appropriate.

'RED TERROR' LIQUIDATES ETHIOPIAN EPRP MEMBERS

LD161550Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 15 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed "statement" entitled: The Arms Raised Against Antipeople Forces by Progressive Forces, Workers, Farmers and the Men in Uniform Will Continue To Gather Force]

[Summary] The oppressed and exploited people raise their revolutionary arms as their struggle becomes more bitter, and reactionaries, incapable of understanding the lessons of history, are making a last-ditch attempt to subvert the revolution by using various tactics. The exploited masses, however, will win in the last resort.

"International imperialism is also making a futile attempt to survive, hard hit as it is by the oppressed peoples of the world who are waging a bitter struggle for equality, human rights, justice and democracy." This is what the Ethiopian revolution has had to contend with ever since its eruption, because international imperialism seeks to reverse the revolution and restore the old order by coordinating the efforts of foreign and domestic reaction. "Among the antisocialist and anti-unity forces international imperialism has deployed against the revolution of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia are: the Ethiopian Democratic Union [EDU], a group of runaway princes and aristocrats; the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP], a group of hired killers; and the Eritrean secessionist group which seeks to sell the motherland to the Arab ruling classes."

"In addition to commiting atrocities, assassinations and sabotage against the oppressed masses, the EPRP supports the secession of Eritrea and the invasion being mounted by the reactionary ruling class of Mogadiscio and the atrocities the latter commits against the oppressed people."

Following the intensification of EPRP activity in Addis Ababa, progressive forces, who have risen up with determination to build a democratic republic of Ethiopia by co-ordinating the efforts of workers and the urban dwellers associations, during the week launched a 2-day search operation. "In this search operation, 19 leading EPRP hired killers were liquidated and 276 confirmed antirevolutionaries arrested.

In addition to this, in a red terror campaign conducted during the week in higher 25 urban dwellers association, 316 followers of the EPRP were brought under control. Among the liquidated antirevolutionaries were Andarge Bizuhen, Solomon Ruga and Ibrahim Yusuf, who for a long time have engaged in counterrevolutionary activities in Addis Ketema, the market area in Addis Ababa."

The liquidated EPRP members have been forcing people to join their group and committing various kinds of crimes, such as beating and killing innocent civilians and distributing EPRP counterrevolutionary pamphlets and publications. They were liquidated in an exchange of fire with security forces after refusing to surrender. The public has welcomed the liquidation of the counterrevolutionaries, for they were committing atrocities against them.

Moreover, the liquidated and arrested counterrevolutionaries include agents of the reactionary Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] and EDU groups. Among those being interrogated are members of the Central Committee of the hired killers group, EPRP, and members of EPRP assassination gangs.

In addition to this, members of the ELF, the secessionist group, and of the EPRP--who have been robbing motorists--have been placed in custody. In the red terror campaign, which was conducted with revolutionary discipline by progressives and urban dwellers associations in cooperation with men in uniform, most of the wanted counterrevolutionaries were arrested."

Also captured with the counterrevolutionaries were 27 pistols; 14 Kalashnikov assault rifles and Uzi submachine guns; 6,340 rounds of ammunition; 7 Molotov cocktails; 16 grenades; binoculars; EPRP subversive publications; printing presses; duplicators, typewriters, seals and thousands of antirevolutionary pamphlets.

"In addition to this the two most wanted members of the EPRP were captured while in hiding together with 26,000 birr, gold ornaments and jewellery as well EPRP subversive publications. Furthermore, a list of names of revolutionary comrades and their addresses, thousands of false identity cards issued by the EPRP, fake receipt books and cassettes recorded with antirevolutionary songs were captured. The list of names and addresses of revolutionary comrades were made out by the EPRP for assassination purposes.

"Hundreds of bottles of poison prepared for poisoning revolutionaries were also captured." Also seized were hundreds of items of consumer goods, such as cigarettes, medicines and kitchen utensiles; 8,000 fake 10-birr notes; 1,300 1-birr notes; 245 Maria Theresa thalers; Italian lire; Arab currency; and numerous old Ethiopian dollar notes.

"The red terror campaign conducted by progressive forces has yielded impressive results. Six EPRP zone leaders in Addis Ababa were liquidated last Wednesday while hatching conspiracies. They were liquidated in a shoot out with security forces after resisting arrest. One of the leading members of the EPRP who was with them is still at large.

Those who were liquidated were: Araya Woubineh, member of the Debre Marcos branch of the Disabled Mens Association, member of the EPRP Politburo and secretary of an EPRP zone in Addis Ababa; Belachew Teshome, member of the purchasing department of the St George Brewery, leader of the opposition group in the All-Ethiopian Trade Union; Redwan Abubakar, employee of the St George Brewery and coordinator of counterrevolutionary activities of the outlawed EPRP group; Daniel Eshetu, employee of the government statistics department and member of the Coordinating Committee for Counterrevolutionary Activities of Zones in Addis Ababa; Lulawi Abebe, Ethiopian Airlines employee and member of the Coordinating Committee for Counterrevolutionary Activities of Zones in Addis Ababa; and Alemayehu Berhanu, mechanic in Debre Marcos and member of the EPRP propaganda committee."

The broad masses of Ethiopia and the supporters of the revolution are warned to guard against the activities of counterrevolutionaries. "The broad masses have the revolutionary and national duty to liquidate and capture with revolutionary discipline all counterrevolutionaries who attempt to attack the revolution."

EPRP Accused of Sabotage

LD162109Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Seventeen misguided elements who had been involved with the subversive activities of the self-styled Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party and rightwing groups have been exposed by the defense squard members of the General Ethiopian Transport. The action was taken in the wake of a series of what the organization's 1,300-man work force considered a scandalous and inadmissable spree of arson and sabotage of public property.

It was disclosed that vehicles and facilities under the nations (?light) public transport system were deliberately and systematically burned or otherwise put out of order. The aim of the counterrevolutionaries was to strangle public transport, especially in the capital where the overwhelming majority of the citizenry depends on the [words indistinct].

Squad Seizes Weapons

LD162156Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Defense squad members and men in uniform in the town of Gondar last week seized 4 automatic rifles, 14 handgrenades and 266 rounds of ammunition belonging to hired killers who are members of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party. The haul was found in the house of Sergami Asemahegne of the Coptic Church.

DELEGATION IN MADAGASCAR CRITICIZES CARTER

LD152054Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A three-man delegation led by Maj Berhanu Daye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council's standing committee in charge of foreign affairs, left today for Tananarive to deliver a message to the Malagasy president from Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

While in Madagascar, the Ethiopian delegation will brief the Malagasy leaders and people on the deceptive motives of the Mogadiscio government and the peaceful intentions of Ethiopia. Maj Berhanu Baye said that the Ethiopian delegation would brief the Malagasy leaders and people in detail to explain that Ethiopia does not intend to invade any country. He said that delegations would be sent to other countries to explain the facts of the situation in the Horn of Africa.

"Berhanu said: It is astonishing that U.S. President Carter recently made a statement in support of the Somali invasion. Continuing with his briefing of the press, Major Berhanu said that although the British Government had issued a statement supporting the Carter suggestion, all this was the product of Siad Barre's deception and the truth would eventually come out. Comrade Major Berhanu explained that the recent trips for purposes of deception by Siad Barre and his followers had pushed the U.S. and British governments into adopting an even more anti-Ethiopian attitude. However, they did not view the Ethiopian revolution in the right spirit. The Provisional Military Administrative Council member said that Carter's recent allegation would (?make him look ridiculous), adding that it was hoped that the U.S. Government would correct its attitude by heeding Ethiopia's warning, inasmuch as the President's attitude could serve to damage the friendship between the broad masses of Ethiopia and the United States."

Major Berhanu also said that the Ethiopian delegation would brief the Malagasy people and government on the Ethiopian revolution.

PDRY JOURNALISTS ARRIVE FOR 1-WEEK VISIT

LD131845Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 13 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Salim Muhammad Bajamir, secretary general of the PDRY journalists union, member of the Central Committee of the National Front and editor in chief of ATH-THAWRI, the front's organ, has reaffirmed that all the oppressed masses of Ethiopia will eventually triumph over anti-unity and antipeople forces in their bitter struggle for justice, equality and democracy, in spite of attempts to subvert that struggle.

Comrade Salim Muhammad Bajamir was addressing a press conference on arrival at Bole International Airport this morning at the head of a three-man media delegation for a 7-day visit to socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Bajamir expressed his pleasure at being in socialist Ethiopia, whose revolution had reached a climax with the bitter struggle between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary camps. He said that the visit would enable the delegation to witness the strength of the revolutionary camp. The delegation was welcomed at Bole Airport by Ato Birhanu Zerihun, president of the Ethiopian Journalists Association, and other members of the association.

KENYA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD132022Y Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Munyua Waiyaki and the Soviet ambassador to Kenya, Dr Boris Miroshnichenko, today held talks on bilateral matters in Nairobi. Dr Waiyaki and Dr Miroshnichenko discussed the outcome of the last session of the UN General Assembly, the Horn of Africa issue, South Africa, the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow and the concern expressed over the spread of communism in Africa.

Dr Waiyaki said Kenya is glad that the Soviet Union and Kenya are agreed on the issue of decolonization in Africa and the sanctity of borders of independent (?countries).

The minister said Kenyans do not want war in the Horn of Africa, and the Somalis invading [illegible] must return home. He said Kenya is not prepared to countenance any territorial gains resulting from the use of armed force. Kenya, he said, supports the Ethiopian people in their just struggle in defense of their territorial integrity and sanctity.

Rhodesian Settlement Rejected

LD141604Y Nairobi Domestic Serice in English 0600 GMT 14 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenya does not support the internal settlement currently being initiated by the Rhodesian rebel leader, Ian Smith. This has been stated by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki. Dr Waiyaki was speaking to the Soviet Ambassador to Kenya, who called on him yesterday.

The minister said that Smith's maneuvers could bring civil war to Zimbabwe for years to come. He called on the Soviet Union and other friendly countries to assist the people of Zimbabwe to remove Smith from his illegal rule in that country.

Dr Waiyaki also said that Kenya will participate in the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow because South Africa and Rhodesia will not be allowed to take part.

The Soviet envoy assured Dr Waiyaki of his country's sympathy with Kenya's views on the Horn of Africa, and shared Kenya's concern over the possible repercussions in the area if the situation is not contained. He said that Somalia should withdraw from the Ethiopian territories as a prerequisite for any peace negotiations.

GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD131838Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The government will soon make its views known on the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between Kenya and Libya.

The foreign minister, Dr Waiyaki, told the Libyan ambassador to Uganda that the government will study Libya's proposals on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and announce its views in due course.

The Libyan ambassador to Uganda, Mr Isma'il as-Saddiq Isma'il, had called on Dr Waiyaki to assure him of his country's support for Kenya's attitude on border issues. Mr as-Saddiq told Dr Waiyaki that his country does not believe in violation of territorial borders.

He said he had been asked by his president to come to Kenya and assure the government and people of Kenya of Libya's stand on border matters. He said Libya believes that any border matters should be discussed and settled through the OAU and not in the battlefields.

The envoy said because Kenya and Libya had not established diplomatic relations, they had not maintained direct contact, and he said Libya would like to establish such relations with Kenya in order to facilitate cooperation in all fields.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO SAYS ETHIOPIA REJECTS PEACEFUL SOLUTION

LD161530Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The foreign minister of Addis Ababa has officially declared that Addis Ababa rejects peaceful solutions to the current crisis in the Horn of Africa. The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has previously declared a number of times that the Addis regime is an obstacle to any peaceful solution to the problem in the Horn. The SDR clarified that the Addis stand fully trusts and believes that the tension could be eliminated through fierceness. A number of African states have intervened to get solutions to the issue, but Addis Ababa directly rejected all peaceful proposals.

Challe Siad, the secretary general of the SRSP [Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party] and president of the SDR, has made the following proposals seeking solution: (1) that all foreign forces and troops be ousted from their involvement; (2) that all involved sides participate in a roundtable conference to discuss the issue. The SDR will appreciate any agenda that directs towards peaceful solution that comes from the African heads of state and world international. [as heard] In a statement made by the foreign minister of Addis Ababa, he declared that Addis rejects to settle the crisis between his regime and the liberation fronts of Western Somali, Abo and Eritrea. The recent Soviet supply of massive airlift of sophisticated armaments elevated the Addis regime's overconfidence in the prolongation of leadership as well as the colonization of western Somalia, Eritrea etc.

An Addis Foreign Ministry statement declared openly that the so-called provisional socialist military government rejected all peaceful talks concerning the dispute in the Horn of Africa. Besides the Soviet-Cuban open attachment to the Addis regime, East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary have all declared their total support to Abyssinia. Adding all this together, the Addis regime thought that they can control the whole of Africa by force, let alone the Horn.

This led the Addis regime to warn the U.S. Government against suggested peaceful solutions to the dispute in the Horn. The Abyssinian government even threatened the U.S.A. with severing relations and inflicting an unforgettable lesson to the U.S.A. It even alleged Britain for supporting [as heard] the peaceful solution to the Horn dispute.

For sure, the Addis regime had already realized that it can no more compel the WSLF [Western Somali Liberation Front], the SALF [Somali-Abo Liberation Front] and the Eritrean people to stay under its colonialism after these people had liberated most of their land by armed struggle. The Abyssinian colonial regime had been appealing to the international organizations and OAU to intervene in the problem and seek peaceful means.

Now, in contradiction to what it has been pleading for, the Addis regime rejects all peaceful means. For one thing, this clearly shows that Russia and its clients have granted victory for the Addis regime by all means. The other thing is that, for 1 billion dollars-worth of Russian sophisticated armament, the (?deployment) of Cuban and other military mercenary troops, and the expected arrival of three Russian military divisions have encouraged the projected plans of the Addis regime.

The other surprising matter is that the Addis regime is falsely accusing the U.S.A. and the British Government as siding with the WSLF and SALF for suggesting peaceful solutions to the dispute in the Horn. Here, let us reflect that the cause of this dispute (?isn't) territorial: It is the cause of a colonized nation seeking its liberty from the colonialists through all possible means. The Addis regime is conscious about this fact and it even knows that Britain had already contributed to the fate of this colonized people. That is why the colonial Addis regime rejects the negotiation terms suggested by Britain that is well informed about the matter. All in all, the stand of the WSLF and the SALF is reconciliation to all terms that will lead to full liberty.

In the first stage, the WSLF and SALF sought this liberty by the peaceful means of petition writing to the four-power commission of the UN. This failed as Abyssinia proved intransigent to all peaceful solutions granting the right to self-determination. The latest stage was the armed struggle which realized the liberty of 95 percent of the already colonized territories. Now, if the colonial regime of Addis Ababa rejects the peaceful negotiation to the problem, the liberation fronts are confident that no power can retard their decolonization struggle. Abyssinia must reside [as heard] with the peaceful proposals of the African heads of state since this will highly contribute to the stability and peace in its country and the Horn in general. It has to grant independence to the colonized societies of western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea. Victory, for sure, will rest with the liberation fronts who are struggling for a just cause.

SALF CLAIMS LIBERATION OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

LD171136Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] On the 13th of this month the Somali-Abo Liberation Front [SALF] have liberated the towns of (Melka Buta), (Abey Akiya) and (Hulawandi) of Goro District in the Bale region from the occupation of the Abyssinian colonial troops. Goro is between Coba and Ginir.

According to the front, 324 Abyssinian soldiers were killed in bitter fighting between the front's army wing and the colonial troops.

In a statement today published by the daily bulletin of the fronts, DANAB, the front said they have wounded numberless fleeing enemy troops and seized a large quantity of heavy weaponry and ammunition.

MOGADISCIO NOTES KILLINGS BY RED TERROR SQUADS

LD141554Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Assassinations and genocidal acts have become a routine performance inside Addis Ababa since Mengistu came to power. The latest assassinations took place on 12 January this year when more than 37 students were killed by the red terror squads organized by Mengistu.

According to a spokesman of the EPRP [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party] these squads have the right to shoot anybody in the street and they have the right to trespass to private houses and they indiscriminately kill the innocent people, including children and women. These squads are called the revolutionary judges.

A spokesman for the EPRP asked where in the world does a judge have the authority to legalize assassinations of thousands of people on instant and arbitrary trial. These squads are mostly what Mengistu terms as militant youths, farmers, traders and men in the uniform who have no experience of law, said the spokesman for the EPRP.

The spokesman said that EPRP members are killed by the red terror squads and their bodies left lying around with slogans pinned on them saying "I was a dog," and the bodies, he said, were left in the streets of Addis Ababa. According to the spokesman, 1800 students and youngsters had died in the hands of the red terror squads. The spokesman said they were units of the Peoples Revolutionary Army, the army wing of the EPRP, operating in Shawa Province not far from Addis Ababa.

TANZANIA

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS ZAMBIA'S PORT PRIVILEGES

LD152030Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Tanzania has said it is withdrawing special port privileges given to Zambia, hoping thereby to induce the landlocked country to clear more than 57,000 tons of Zambian imports which are congesting Dar es Salaam docks. Authorities in Dar es Salaam say some of the Zambian imports have been in the port since 1974. The privileges were granted to Zambia 12 years ago to compensate for communications problems caused by racist Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

PRESIDENT NYERERE DECLARES WAR ON CORRUPTION

LD162134Y Dar es Salaam English to East Africa 1800 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Arusha--President Nyerere today declared war against corruption in the country. He told police, court and other public institutions charged with the responsibility of administering justice to start fighting corruption from among themselves.

Opening the police officers annual conference at Arusha, President Nyerere said the international reputation Tanzania had won as a corruption-free country has now diminished because some high-ranking officials in the institutions concerned were deeply involved in corruption. He said it was unfortunate that police and courts have lost the good name they used to have, and the current corruption problem in the country would not have been there had the police and courts not involved themselves in the practice.

President Nyerere warned the police that they ran the risk of being sacked if they were found or even suspected of involving themselves in corruption. He said he was going to devote the year 1978 to fighting corruption in the country. Meanwhile, the president has placed the anticorruption squad under the president's office to inject a new impetus in the force. President Nyerere said the move will also allow him ample time of directing the squad effectively in the fight against corruption.

UGANDA

IDI AMIN SPEAKS AT OPENING OF CONFERENCE CENTER

LD162220Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Amin has opened the National Forum at the international conference center with a call on all Ugandans to guard against being brainwashed and confused by the imperialists and their agents. He also urged them to work hard for national development.

Dr Amin noted with regret that some prominent Ugandans, including some medical doctors and religious leaders, are being bought by imperialists to run away to places like Kenya, the United States, Britain, Tanzania or Zambia, where they spread malicious propaganda with the intention of damaging Uganda's name internationally. Such exiles also organize raids and smuggle arms into the country to kill innocent people and create confusion.

Dr Amin wondered why some exiles are so inhuman to the extent of sabotaging the economy of their motherland, while they left here relatives and friends. The president said that it is understood that some Ugandan exiles are at present undergoing guerrilla training in Israel. He hoped they will not take the risk of invading Uganda, because if they do so they will be endangering their own lives. He appealed to them to understand that when they invade their motherland they will be killing their own brothers and sisters.

The president emphasized that what we want is stability and peace to prevail in the country so that people can work comfortably to effect Uganda's development program. He recalled that after being appointed by the soldiers to lead the nation in 1971, he toured all parts of the country to study problems facing the masses and saw that indigenous Ugandans were leading lives of salves and there was religious antagonism within various denominations. He told the forum that after his study, he sacrificed his life and declared the economic war to make Ugandans a free people capable of developing their own country. During the war, the noncitizens who were milking the economy of the country were expelled. They included Israelis who were milking Uganda at a rate of 3 million shillings a day. Through these measures, the president said, he restored the respect for indigenous black Ugandans which the noncitizens were denying them.

Regarding the deliberations of the forum today, the president thanked all the 10 provinces for airing their views frankly to the government. Dr Amin said the forum is very important, because it would help the government to know the problems facing the masses and solve them. He assured the delegates that the government is determined to see that there is balanced development in all the provinces. President Amin declared that the National Forum will be held every year. If a problem is not solved during the particular year, the delegates should bring it up to the next sitting until it is solved.

The field marshal emphasized that members of the security forces should see to it that Uganda remains a peaceful country to live in. President Amin said that he does not intend to enlarge the army, but will retain those who are there because to become most careful so that they can defend Uganda's territorial integrity from the threat of any aggression--both internal and external. [as heard]

He warned some people who transmit information to hostile countries to stop the practice immediately or they will be dealt with severely.

He told the delegates that some countries, like Britain and the United States, are refusing to sell airplanes and spare parts which he is already to pay for them cash yet they [word indistinct] for Arab countries begging for financial assistance. He said that Uganda, unlike those countries, does not beg for loans because her financial position is very sound due to her natural resources.

The president dismissed as untrue allegations that there is no freedom of worship in the country. He said that nobody is being stopped from attending church services or prayers in mosques.

BENIN

PRESIDENT KEREKOU ADDRESSES MERCENARIES CONFERENCE

PA170431Y Paris AFP in French 1655 GMT 16 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Cotonou, 16 Jan (AFP)--On Monday Benin's President Kerekou made a solemn appeal for the militant solidarity of progressive forces of the entire world in order to defeat "international imperialism" and its mercenaries. The appeal was made during a popular rally at the Cotonou stadium on the occasion of the "Day of the 16 January Martyrs" and which at the same time closed the "Week of Solidarity With the Peoples Striving for Their Liberation" and the international conference on the use of mercenaries.

A series of declarations and resolutions adopted during the previous night by the delegates of 40 states, liberation movements and progressive parties from all the continents were publicly read and presented on this occasion to the Benin chief of state. These documents, which marked the creation in Cotonou of an "anti-imperialist front" of Third World countries and progressive movements, condemned without exception imperialism in all its forms, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and the use of mercenaries.

They also expressed the effective solidarity of the states and movements which participated in the Cotonou conference with the various liberation movements [words indistinct] in the world: the POLISARIO, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the South-West African Peoples Organization and others.

In a long speech interrupted by slogans and revolutionary chants of the Party of the Popular Revolution, President Kerekou once again denounced "the ignoble, brutal and criminal aggression by the imperialist army of colonial reconquest" unleased against his country on 16 January.

Recalling "the resounding and historic" victory of the Benin people against imperialism, the chief of state berated "the [word indistinct] Gabonese reactionary coalition" and the "horde of mercenaries" who landed in Benin and whom he described as "specialists in mass murder."

After having congratulated the participants in the Cotonou conference on the results of their work, President Kerekou paid homage to the Benin people who inflicted a thorough and unforgettable defeat on the imperialist-reactionary coalition, whose sinister purpose, he added, was the "liquidation of the Benin revolution by using terror and the installation in it's place of a puppet fascist regime."

The Benin chief of state also emphasized the "historic" contribution of the Cotonou conference, which put forth, he said, "the fierce determination of oppressed and exploited peoples in the entire world finally to rid themselves of brutal and anachronistic international imperialism." After having wished for the coming of a "real and glorious era of anti-imperialist solidarity," President Kerekou said that the results of the Cotonou meeting's were "an undisputable challenge to international imperialism and to the reactionary African camp."

The Benin chief of state extolled the "just and noble war waged wherever international imperialism raises its head," and then made an appeal for revolutionary vigilance. He voiced hopes that imperialist domination would collapse in 1978.

"Down with international imperialism, down with the hateful system of the exploitation of man by man, down with puppets, down with mercenaries," he concluded amid applause.

GHANA

GENERAL ACHEAMPONG ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY PARADE

LD131300Y Accra GNA in English 1145 GMT 13 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] Accra, Jan 13, GNA--Ghanaian head of state, General Kutu Acheampong, today took the salute at a massive parade of the Ghana armed forces at the Independence Square here to mark the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Military Council (SMC) rule.

The Supreme Military Council, headed by General Acheampong, ousted Dr Kofi Busia's Progress Party government from office on January 13, 1972.

Taking part in the parade were contingents of the army, navy, the air force, border guards and police.

In a speech, General Acheampong said the revolution had entered a crucial stage and it was possible that detractors would seek to redouble their activities to disrupt the machinery set up for an orderly transfer of power to a constitutional administration.

"Let us therefore close our ranks and keep a keen eye on the situation in the country," he added.

Ghana is to return to a constitutional rule in July 1979, and the government had already outlined a programme to this effect. The programme includes a referendum to be held on March 30 this year to decide on the type of government suitable for Ghana.

SOVIET UNION TO CONTINUE ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AID

LD161210Y Accra GNA in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Accra, Jan 16, GNA--The Soviet Union will continue to assist Ghana economically and technically, the Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Yuriy Bernov, said here last night.

Mr Bernov gave the assurance at a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ghana and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ghana's foreign affairs commissioner, Col Roger Felli, said the establishment of cordial relations between the two countries enabled them to cooperate effectively in the technical and economic fields for the benefit of their peoples.

NIGER

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI ARRIVES, MEETS KOUNTCHE

LD150238Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Jan 78 LD

[Summary] This evening Niger's President Kountche received in audience Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary at-Turayki who arrived in Niger at noon today. They discussed the consolidation of bilateral relations.

MOZAMBIQUE

JOSHUA NKOMO, ROBERT MUGABE BEGIN TALKS IN MAPUTO

LD162112Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] A meeting of the leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, began in Maputo today.

The meeting was adjourned late this morning and resumed this afternoon.

No details have emerged yet, but one of the front's leaders, Robert Mugabe, said recently that the talks would cover the British foreign secretary's invitation to the Patriotic Front to begin talks with Britain on Zimbabwe as soon as possible.

A nationalist source in Maputo said yesterday that the meeting would also discuss the intensification of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe.

Talks Continue

LD171154Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The meeting of the two leaders of the Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, resumed in Maputo today.

The source also said that the meeting, which began yesterday, may continue for several more days. The consolidation of unity in the ranks of the Patriotic Front would be discussed. The meeting would also deal with the intensification of the armed struggle.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY REPORTS TERRORIST INCIDENTS, CASUALTIES

LD142328Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 14 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Combined Operations Headquarters reports the death in action of three members of the security forces. They were Pvt Moses (Makore), of Que Que District, who was aged 20 and single, and Cadet (Peter Michael Van) [name indistinct], of [words indistinct] who was aged 22, married, and who was educated at (?Alec Robin) School, Salisbury, and Capt David (Steel) (?Washman), of Bulawayo, who was aged 53 and married with one son. Their next-of-kin have been informed.

Security forces have killed 6 terrorists, 1 terrorist recruit and 11 collaborators.

Terrorists have murdered a tribesman; another has been killed in terrorist-initiated cross-fire and terrorists have been responsible for burning down the huts of tribesmen in the southeastern operational area.

A security forces (?boat) was fired on from Zambia yesterday on the Zambezi River, west of Victoria Falls. There were no casualties. No damage was caused and fire was returned.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG SCORES 'SHABBY TREATMENT' OF BOTHA

LD162249Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Of all the smear campaigns ever devised in Washington against South Africa, the latest tops the lot. Reports from the American capital now say that the South African foreign minister, Mr R.F. Botha, is the one who is responsible for trying to destroy the South-West African talks for his government's own ends. This follows the cancellation of the talks between South Africa and the Big Five Western powers on South-West Africa, which were to have been held in New York on the 17th of this month.

Let's examine the facts: On the 28th of December, Mr Botha received an invitation from the Big Five to attend talks in New York on 17 January. The date was specified. Within 2 days he indicated his willingness and went ahead cancelling appointments, booking accommodation and so on. A little more than two days before his departure, scheduled for the 13th, the West suddenly indicated that the 17th was no longer suitable. The 23d was then suggested as an alternative date. Again, Mr Botha agreed, although he pointed out that it was essential for him to be back in South Africa for the "no confidence" debate in parliament, beginning on the 30th. Again the West came back to him and said that the 23d was no longer suitable and a date in February would be more in line with their plans.

Now the point is: Following such shabby treatment, can Mr Botha be expected to agree on any other date for a New York meeting? He could again go to the trouble of preparing for a trip to New York in February, but with this experience behind him it could be that, as he stepped off the aircraft, the talks are once again cancelled. As for the general statement that South Africa is trying to destroy the talks, this is palpable nonsense.

In a television interview at the weekend, Mr Botha underlined repeatedly the importance of an internationally acceptable solution in South-West Africa. In fact, despite the shoddy treatment accorded him, he described Western efforts to find such a solution as sincere, although he added he doubted whether the West had the ability or the will to resist the pressures being exerted against it.

On no fewer than four occasions since April last year talks have been held between the Big Five and the South African Government, including the prime minister, Mr Vorster. This negotiating process resulted in South Africa accepting all the stipulations for South-West Africa as contained in Resolution 385 of the United Nations. Minor points regarding the security forces, detainees and a few others remain outstanding. But the point to make is that South Africa has been more than willing to negotiate, to make concessions and to be reasonable. It is the West which should stand accused of failing to show fairness and a realistic approach to the problem.

SWAPO SAYS 500 CHILEAN MERCENARIES IN NAMIBIA

LD131320Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The South-West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, has repeated a claim that about 500 Chilean mercenaries based in South-West Africa are taking part in operations against so-called Namibian freedom fighters. SWAPO, in a telegram sent to the UN Security Council, also claims that the Chileans are giving military training to members of the Angolan guerrilla movement, UNITA. According to the SWAPO telegram the Chileans are based near Ondangua in northern South-West Africa.

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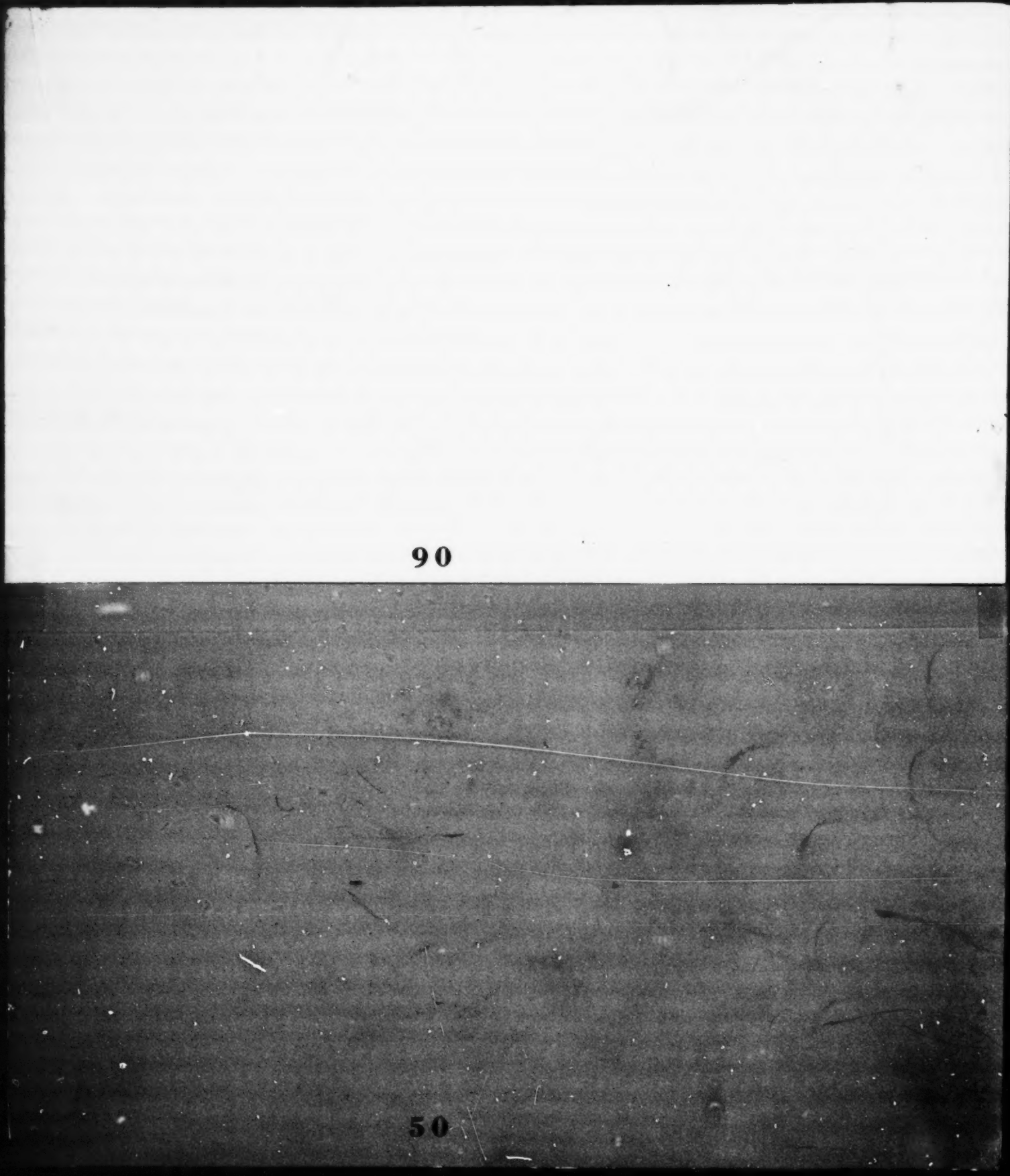
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